

Table 1. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time workers,¹ by industry division, 1995

Indiana

Industry division	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
		Total ²	With days away from work ³	
All industries including State and local government ⁴	10.4	4.7	3.2	5.7
Private industry ⁴	10.8	4.9	3.3	5.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁴	9.7	5.1	3.9	4.7
Mining ⁵	6.0	3.6	2.9	2.4
Construction	12.7	6.2	5.5	6.5
Manufacturing	15.4	6.6	3.8	8.8
Durable goods	16.7	6.9	3.9	9.8
Nondurable goods	12.0	5.9	3.5	6.1
Transportation and public utilities ⁵	11.1	6.5	5.4	4.6
Wholesale and retail trade	8.8	3.9	2.9	4.9
Wholesale trade	9.5	4.8	3.5	4.7
Retail trade	8.5	3.6	2.6	4.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.4	1.1	.9	1.4
Services	7.6	3.6	2.7	4.0
State and local government	7.3	2.9	2.4	4.4
State government	6.5	2.8	2.4	3.7
Services	6.3	2.8	2.5	3.5
Public administration	6.9	2.7	2.2	4.2
Local government	7.7	3.0	2.4	4.7
Services	7.3	2.3	1.9	5.0
Public administration	8.2	4.1	3.3	4.0

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry division, 1995

Indiana				
Industry division	Total cases (000's)	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays (000's)
		Total ¹ (000's)	With days away from work ² (000's)	
INJURIES AND ILLNESSES				
All industries including				
State and local government ³	236.0	106.5	73.2	129.5
Private industry ³	217.3	98.9	67.0	118.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	1.6	.8	.6	.8
Mining ⁴ .....	.4	.2	.2	.1
Construction	14.7	7.2	6.4	7.5
Manufacturing	106.6	45.9	25.9	60.7
Durable goods	83.4	34.4	19.2	49.0
Nondurable goods	23.3	11.5	6.7	11.8
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	14.2	8.3	6.9	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade	45.1	20.1	14.7	25.0
Wholesale trade	12.8	6.5	4.7	6.3
Retail trade	32.3	13.6	10.0	18.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.9	1.3	1.0	1.6
Services	31.9	15.1	11.2	16.8
State and local government	18.7	7.5	6.2	11.2
State government	5.5	2.4	2.0	3.1
Services	3.6	1.6	1.4	2.0
Public administration	1.9	.7	.6	1.1
Local government	13.2	5.1	4.1	8.0
Services	7.9	2.5	2.1	5.4
Public administration	4.7	2.4	1.9	2.3
INJURIES				
All industries including				
State and local government ³	213.4	97.5	68.8	115.9
Private industry ³	195.9	90.2	62.8	105.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	1.5	.8	.6	.7
Mining ⁴ .....	.4	.2	.2	.1
Construction	14.3	7.1	6.2	7.2
Manufacturing	90.2	38.8	22.8	51.4
Durable goods	70.6	29.2	17.1	41.4
Nondurable goods	19.6	9.5	5.8	10.1
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	13.9	8.2	6.8	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	43.0	19.4	14.4	23.6
Wholesale trade	12.6	6.4	4.6	6.2
Retail trade	30.4	13.1	9.7	17.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.5	1.2	.9	1.4
Services	30.1	14.5	10.9	15.5
State and local government	17.6	7.3	5.9	10.3
State government	5.1	2.3	1.9	2.8
Services	3.3	1.6	1.4	1.7
Public administration	1.8	.7	.6	1.1
Local government	12.5	5.0	4.0	7.5
Services	7.6	2.4	2.0	5.2
Public administration	4.4	2.3	1.8	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry division, 1995 — Continued

Indiana

Industry division	Total cases (000's)	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays (000's)
		Total 1 (000's)	With days away from work ² (000's)	
ILLNESSES				
All industries including				
State and local government ³	22.6	9.0	4.4	13.6
Private industry ³	21.5	8.7	4.2	12.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³ .....	.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	.1
Mining ⁴	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Construction .....	.5	.2	.2	.3
Manufacturing	16.4	7.1	3.1	9.3
Durable goods	12.7	5.2	2.1	7.6
Nondurable goods	3.6	2.0	1.0	1.7
Transportation and public utilities ⁴ .....	.3	.1	.1	.2
Wholesale and retail trade	2.1	.6	.3	1.4
Wholesale trade .....	.2	.1	.1	.1
Retail trade	1.9	.6	.3	1.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	.4	.1	.1	.3
Services	1.8	.5	.3	1.2
State and local government	1.1	.2	.2	.9
State government .....	.4	.1	.1	.3
Services .....	.3	.1	.1	.3
Public administration .....	.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Local government .....	.7	.2	.1	.6
Services .....	.3	.1	.1	.3
Public administration .....	.3	.1	.1	.2

¹ Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad

Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁵ Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 3. Nonfatal occupational injury incidence rates per 100 full-time workers,¹ by industry division and employment size, 1995

Indiana

Industry division	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
All industries including State and local government ²	9.4	3.5	8.2	11.8	10.4	9.6
Private industry ²	9.7	3.5	8.2	12.3	11.1	10.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	9.0	—	10.6	11.3	—	—
Mining ³	5.9	4.2	5.7	7.0	—	—
Construction	12.3	7.9	13.9	15.4	—	—
Manufacturing	13.1	6.4	13.0	15.3	12.5	11.7
Durable goods	14.2	8.9	14.7	17.0	13.5	12.7
Nondurable goods	10.1	2.0	9.6	12.4	10.0	6.8
Transportation and public utilities ³	10.8	—	—	12.8	—	12.2
Wholesale and retail trade	8.4	2.8	8.1	10.3	12.2	11.0
Wholesale trade	9.4	—	8.1	13.3	—	—
Retail trade	8.0	2.9	8.2	9.1	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.1	1.4	2.5	2.4	1.8	3.2
Services	7.2	2.9	4.9	12.0	6.9	7.1
State and local government	6.9	5.6	4.4	6.0	6.5	7.5
State government	6.0	3.2	2.3	3.9	6.8	6.1
Services	5.7	—	—	—	8.0	5.3
Public administration	6.7	—	1.7	1.3	—	—
Local government	7.3	6.1	5.0	6.2	6.5	9.0
Services	6.9	(⁴)	2.3	5.1	6.1	8.6
Public administration	7.6	—	5.6	7.0	7.0	—

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

N = number of injuries
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad

transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁴ Incidence rate is less than 0.05.

— Data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time workers,¹ 1976-95²

Indiana

Year	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
		Total ³	With days away from work ⁴			Total ³	With days away from work ⁴	
Private industry								
1976	9.8	3.4	3.0	6.4	9.4	3.3	2.9	6.1
1977	9.9	3.6	3.2	6.3	9.6	3.5	3.2	6.1
1978 ⁵	9.9	4.0	3.5	5.8	9.6	3.9	3.4	5.7
1979 ⁵	9.5	4.2	3.6	5.3	9.2	4.1	3.5	5.2
1980	8.2	3.7	3.1	4.5	8.0	3.6	3.1	4.4
1981	7.7	3.5	3.0	4.2	7.5	3.4	3.0	4.1
1982	7.0	3.1	2.7	3.9	6.8	3.0	2.7	3.8
1983 ⁵	7.3	3.1	2.8	4.2	7.1	3.0	2.7	4.0
1984 ⁵	7.7	3.3	2.9	4.4	7.5	3.2	2.9	4.3
1985	7.7	3.4	3.0	4.3	7.5	3.3	2.9	4.2
1986	8.2	3.6	3.2	4.5	7.9	3.5	3.2	4.4
1987	9.0	3.9	3.4	5.1	8.6	3.8	3.3	4.9
1988	10.0	4.3	3.7	5.7	9.5	4.2	3.6	5.3
1989	9.9	4.4	3.7	5.5	9.3	4.2	3.5	5.2
1990	10.2	4.3	3.5	5.8	9.5	4.1	3.4	5.4
1991	10.2	4.5	3.5	5.7	9.4	4.1	3.4	5.2
1992 ⁶	11.0	4.6	3.5	6.4	10.0	4.2	3.3	5.8
1993 ⁶	11.0	4.6	3.5	6.3	9.9	4.2	3.2	5.7
1994 ⁶	11.3	4.9	3.4	6.4	10.2	4.4	3.2	5.8
1995 ⁶	10.8	4.9	3.3	5.9	9.7	4.5	3.1	5.3
State and local government								
1976	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1977	5.7	2.1	2.0	3.6	5.4	2.0	2.0	3.4
1978	5.1	2.2	2.1	2.8	4.9	2.2	2.0	2.7
1979	5.5	2.4	2.1	3.1	5.4	2.3	2.1	3.0
1980	5.6	2.7	2.4	2.9	5.4	2.6	2.4	2.8
1981	5.8	2.7	2.5	3.1	5.6	2.6	2.4	3.0
1982	6.1	2.9	2.7	3.2	5.9	2.9	2.7	3.0
1983	5.5	2.5	2.3	3.1	5.4	2.4	2.3	2.9
1984	5.9	2.6	2.5	3.3	5.7	2.5	2.4	3.2
1985	6.3	2.6	2.4	3.7	6.1	2.6	2.4	3.5
1986	6.1	2.7	2.5	3.5	6.0	2.6	2.4	3.4
1987	6.5	2.8	2.6	3.7	6.3	2.8	2.5	3.5
1988	6.6	2.8	2.6	3.8	6.3	2.7	2.6	3.6
1989	6.8	3.0	2.7	3.9	6.6	2.9	2.7	3.7
1990	7.3	3.0	2.8	4.3	7.0	2.9	2.7	4.1
1991	8.0	3.1	2.8	4.8	7.6	3.1	2.8	4.6
1992 ⁶	8.3	3.0	2.7	5.3	7.9	2.9	2.6	5.0
1993 ⁶	8.3	3.0	2.6	5.3	7.9	2.9	2.5	5.0
1994 ⁶	8.3	2.9	2.5	5.3	7.7	2.8	2.4	4.9
1995 ⁶	7.3	2.9	2.4	4.4	6.9	2.8	2.3	4.0
State government								
1976	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1977	5.2	2.1	2.1	3.0	5.0	2.1	2.1	2.9
1978	4.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	4.1	2.2	2.0	1.9
1979	5.2	2.5	2.2	2.6	5.0	2.5	2.2	2.6
1980	5.0	2.6	2.4	2.4	4.8	2.6	2.3	2.3
1981	5.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	5.1	2.6	2.4	2.5
1982	5.5	2.8	2.6	2.7	5.2	2.7	2.5	2.5
1983	4.7	2.2	2.1	2.5	4.5	2.1	2.0	2.3
1984	5.7	2.5	2.4	3.2	5.4	2.4	2.3	3.0
1985	6.5	2.6	2.3	3.9	6.3	2.5	2.2	3.8
1986	6.3	2.7	2.4	3.6	6.1	2.6	2.3	3.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time workers,¹ 1976-95² — Continued

Indiana

Year	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
		Total ³	With days away from work ⁴			Total ³	With days away from work ⁴	
State government								
1987	6.4	2.7	2.5	3.6	6.2	2.7	2.5	3.5
1988	6.3	2.6	2.5	3.7	6.0	2.6	2.4	3.5
1989	6.3	2.6	2.4	3.7	6.0	2.5	2.4	3.5
1990	6.6	2.8	2.6	3.8	6.3	2.7	2.5	3.6
1991	7.2	2.8	2.6	4.4	6.9	2.7	2.5	4.2
1992 ⁶	7.5	2.9	2.6	4.7	7.1	2.7	2.5	4.3
1993 ⁶	7.6	2.7	2.3	4.9	7.1	2.6	2.2	4.5
1994 ⁶	7.3	2.6	2.3	4.7	6.8	2.5	2.2	4.3
1995 ⁶	6.5	2.8	2.4	3.7	6.0	2.7	2.3	3.3
Local government								
1976	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1977	5.9	2.0	2.0	3.8	5.7	2.0	1.9	3.7
1978	5.5	2.2	2.1	3.2	5.3	2.2	2.0	3.1
1979	5.7	2.3	2.1	3.4	5.5	2.3	2.0	3.2
1980	5.8	2.7	2.4	3.1	5.7	2.6	2.4	3.0
1981	6.0	2.7	2.5	3.3	5.9	2.7	2.5	3.2
1982	6.3	3.0	2.8	3.4	6.2	2.9	2.8	3.2
1983	6.0	2.6	2.5	3.3	5.8	2.6	2.4	3.2
1984	6.1	2.7	2.5	3.4	5.9	2.6	2.5	3.3
1985	6.2	2.7	2.5	3.5	6.0	2.6	2.5	3.4
1986	6.0	2.7	2.5	3.4	5.9	2.6	2.5	3.3
1987	6.6	2.9	2.6	3.7	6.4	2.8	2.6	3.6
1988	6.7	2.9	2.7	3.8	6.5	2.8	2.6	3.7
1989	7.1	3.1	2.9	4.0	6.9	3.1	2.9	3.8
1990	7.7	3.1	2.8	4.5	7.4	3.1	2.8	4.3
1991	8.3	3.3	3.0	5.0	8.0	3.3	2.9	4.8
1992 ⁶	8.7	3.0	2.7	5.6	8.3	3.0	2.7	5.3
1993 ⁶	8.8	3.2	2.8	5.6	8.4	3.1	2.7	5.3
1994 ⁶	8.8	3.1	2.7	5.7	8.2	3.0	2.6	5.2
1995 ⁶	7.7	3.0	2.4	4.7	7.3	2.9	2.3	4.4

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Data for 1976-1987 are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972 Edition; and data for 1988-1995 are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

³ Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁵ To maintain historical comparability with the rest of the series, data for small nonfarm employers in low-risk industries who were not surveyed were imputed and included in the survey estimates.

⁶ Data exclude fatal work-related injuries and illnesses.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals. Data exclude farms with fewer than 11 employees.

— Data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 5. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time workers,¹ by industry division, 1992-95

Indiana																
Industry division	Total cases				Lost workday cases								Cases without lost workdays			
					Total ²				With days away from work ³							
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
Private industry ⁴	11.0	11.0	11.3	10.8	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.9	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	5.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁴	14.3	12.4	12.3	9.7	6.6	6.0	5.2	5.1	5.8	5.1	3.9	3.9	7.7	6.4	7.1	4.7
Mining ⁵	5.8	6.9	6.3	6.0	2.7	4.3	3.9	3.6	2.5	4.1	3.5	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.4
Construction	14.9	13.2	12.0	12.7	6.1	5.9	5.6	6.2	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.5	8.8	7.2	6.4	6.5
Manufacturing	15.3	14.8	16.1	15.4	6.1	6.1	6.9	6.6	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.8	9.1	8.7	9.2	8.8
Durable goods	15.9	15.8	17.0	16.7	6.0	6.1	6.9	6.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	9.9	9.6	10.1	9.8
Nondurable goods	13.6	12.5	14.0	12.0	6.5	6.0	7.0	5.9	4.4	3.9	4.1	3.5	7.2	6.5	7.0	6.1
Transportation and public utilities ⁵	9.5	8.7	10.8	11.1	5.5	4.9	6.8	6.5	4.9	4.2	5.5	5.4	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.6
Wholesale and retail trade	8.9	9.4	9.3	8.8	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.9	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.9	5.5	5.6	5.7	4.9
Wholesale trade	8.5	8.4	7.8	9.5	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.8	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.5	4.6	4.5	3.7	4.7
Retail trade	9.0	9.7	9.8	8.5	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.6	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.6	5.8	5.9	6.5	4.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.2	3.7	2.8	2.4	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	.8	.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.4
Services	8.3	8.8	7.9	7.6	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.7	4.7	5.2	4.7	4.0
State and local government	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.4
State government	7.5	7.6	7.3	6.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	4.7	4.9	4.7	3.7
Local government	8.7	8.8	8.8	7.7	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	4.7

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 6. Nonfatal occupational injury incidence rates per 100 full-time workers,¹ by industry, 1995

Indiana						
Industry ²	SIC code ³	Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
All industries including State and local government ⁷		2,676.0	9.4	4.3	3.0	5.1
Private industry ⁷		2,354.7	9.7	4.5	3.1	5.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁷		22.9	9.0	4.8	3.8	4.2
Agricultural production ⁷	01-02	9.7	9.6	5.4	4.1	4.2
Agricultural services	07	13.0	8.7	4.5	3.6	4.2
Mining ⁸		6.4	5.9	3.6	2.9	2.3
Construction		129.7	12.3	6.1	5.4	6.2
General building contractors	15	36.0	11.0	5.5	4.9	5.5
Heavy construction, except building	16	15.6	12.4	6.6	5.9	5.8
Special trade contractors	17	78.1	12.9	6.3	5.5	6.6
Manufacturing		683.3	13.1	5.6	3.3	7.4
Durable goods		490.3	14.2	5.9	3.4	8.3
Lumber and wood products	24	27.7	21.1	9.4	7.0	11.7
Furniture and fixtures	25	26.1	14.9	5.7	4.1	9.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	18.8	10.7	6.0	3.4	4.7
Primary metal industries	33	67.6	14.9	5.6	3.7	9.3
Fabricated metal products	34	62.5	17.2	7.6	4.6	9.7
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	74.6	15.0	6.3	3.1	8.7
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	68.2	9.3	3.9	1.9	5.4
Transportation equipment	37	114.7	15.0	5.8	3.1	9.1
Instruments and related products	38	18.9	5.5	2.5	1.2	3.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	11.2	10.5	5.2	3.0	5.3
Nondurable goods		193.0	10.1	4.9	3.0	5.2
Food and kindred products	20	32.7	13.8	7.7	4.4	6.1
Apparel and other textile products	23	9.7	10.6	4.9	2.8	5.7
Paper and allied products	26	15.3	8.3	4.2	2.7	4.1
Printing and publishing	27	41.8	8.1	3.9	2.4	4.2
Chemicals and allied products	28	29.8	4.5	2.0	1.2	2.5
Petroleum and coal products	29	3.8	4.0	2.2	.5	1.9
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products ..	30	56.5	13.2	5.9	3.7	7.2
Transportation and public utilities ⁸		133.1	10.8	6.4	5.3	4.4
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	—	4.2	3.3	2.9	.9
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	4.9	8.6	4.3	3.1	4.3
Trucking and warehousing	42	68.2	15.8	9.2	8.1	6.6
Transportation by air	45	11.5	17.6	12.4	11.1	5.2
Communications	48	20.6	3.4	1.9	1.6	1.5
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	21.8	5.9	3.1	1.2	2.7
Wholesale and retail trade		669.6	8.4	3.8	2.8	4.6
Wholesale trade		137.2	9.4	4.7	3.4	4.6
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	87.6	8.9	4.4	3.3	4.5
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	49.6	10.2	5.4	3.7	4.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Nonfatal occupational injury incidence rates per 100 full-time workers,¹ by industry, 1995 — Continued

Indiana

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Retail trade		532.4	8.0	3.4	2.6	4.6
Building materials and garden supplies	52	26.1	9.8	4.5	3.8	5.3
General merchandise stores	53	77.1	10.4	5.5	2.7	5.0
Food stores	54	71.4	10.7	4.7	3.9	6.1
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	58.4	7.7	3.1	2.6	4.6
Apparel and accessory stores	56	21.7	4.6	2.5	.9	2.0
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	19.6	5.3	2.9	1.9	2.4
Eating and drinking places	58	192.4	7.9	2.8	2.5	5.1
Miscellaneous retail	59	65.7	4.5	2.1	1.3	2.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate		128.8	2.1	1.0	.8	1.1
Depository institutions	60	43.9	1.7	.7	.6	1.0
Nondepository institutions	61	10.9	.2	.1	.1	.1
Insurance carriers	63	30.5	2.0	.6	.4	1.4
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	13.6	1.1	.3	.2	.8
Real estate	65	24.2	5.0	2.8	2.1	2.2
Services		580.6	7.2	3.5	2.6	3.7
Hotels and other lodging places	70	22.0	9.0	4.8	3.2	4.2
Personal services	72	28.3	4.7	2.1	1.5	2.7
Business services	73	119.5	7.1	3.5	2.7	3.7
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	23.3	8.4	3.8	3.0	4.6
Miscellaneous repair services	76	7.8	8.7	3.0	2.7	5.6
Motion pictures	78	7.4	2.5	(⁹)	(⁹)	2.5
Amusement and recreation services	79	23.0	8.0	4.1	3.4	3.9
Health services	80	209.9	8.4	4.4	3.3	4.0
Legal services	81	11.7	.3	.1	.1	.2
Educational services	82	25.8	5.1	1.8	1.6	3.3
Social services	83	42.6	10.8	4.8	3.0	6.0
Membership organizations	86	23.0	3.3	1.2	1.0	2.1
Engineering and management services	87	31.2	1.7	.5	.4	1.2
State and local government		321.2	6.9	2.8	2.3	4.0
State government		88.0	6.0	2.7	2.3	3.3
Services		—	5.7	2.7	2.4	3.0
Health services	80	10.6	12.7	6.4	5.1	6.3
Educational services	82	41.6	3.9	1.7	1.6	2.2
Public administration		—	6.7	2.6	2.1	4.1
Administration of human resources	94	8.4	2.2	.9	.6	1.3
Local government		233.3	7.3	2.9	2.3	4.4
Services		—	6.9	2.2	1.9	4.7
Educational services	82	134.4	7.1	2.0	1.7	5.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Nonfatal occupational injury incidence rates per 100 full-time workers,¹ by industry, 1995 — Continued

Indiana

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Public administration	91	—	7.6	4.0	3.2	3.6
Executive, legislative, and general		66.5	7.7	4.1	3.2	3.6

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

N = number of injuries
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals for divisions include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

⁵ Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁷ Incidence rates exclude farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁹ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals.

— Data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.